

45892 to 45898—Continued.

purple or reddish purple flowers, but there are varieties with white, lilac, pink, blue, and red blossoms. As the racemes are some 3 inches long and borne from nearly every leaf axil on the upper parts of the shoots, the effect is very fine. (Adapted from *Gardening Illustrated*, vol. 37, p. 308.)

Received as *Veronica imperialis*, which seems to be a garden name for *V. speciosa*.

45897. Variety *kermisina*. A handsome dark form, the plants blossoming when in a young state, which is not often the case with *Veronica speciosa*. (Adapted from Loudon, *Encyclopedia of Plants*, p. 1546.)

45898. *VERONICA* sp. Scrophulariaceæ.

Speedwell.

Received as *Veronica lobeliaflora*, for which name a place of publication has not been found.

45899. STIZOLOBIUM PRURITUM OFFICINALE Piper. Fabaceæ.

From Chinandega, Nicaragua. Presented by Mr. C. B. Sibley, Escuela de Agricultura. Received March 8, 1918.

"*Pica-pica*. From what I have observed of this plant it must be very much like the velvet bean of the Florida orchards. I have noticed that it is a very heavy producer of nitrogen nodules. They are very numerous and also quite large. This fact has been taken advantage of by the natives, so that they welcome the plant into the corn fields that lie fallow or resting. One other point in its favor is that the stem of the plant during the growing season does not become hard and woody, so that, used as a green manure, it would soon decay in the soil after being plowed under." (Sibley.)

45900. CONDALIA LINEATA A. Gray. Rhamnaceæ. Piquillin.

From Oran, Argentina. Presented by Mr. S. W. Damon. Received March 9, 1918.

"The fruit from which I took these seeds was bought in the market of Jujuy. I have never seen it growing, but as bought it resembles a small-sized inferior grade of cherry." (Damon.)

A spiny, much-branched shrub with alternate, spatulate to oblong-ovate, sharply pointed, leathery leaves about half an inch long. The flowers have a 5-parted whitish calyx, but no petals. The oblong, 1-seeded fruits are borne singly or in pairs on short pedicels in the axils of the leaves. (Adapted from A. Gray, in *Botany of the U. S. Exploring Expedition*, vol. 1, p. 275.)

45901. PYRUS COMMUNIS L. Malaceæ. Pear.

From Columbia, Mo. Cuttings presented by Dr. J. C. Whitten, College of Agriculture. Received March 12, 1918.

"The *Surprise* pear forwarded by Dr. Whitten, of the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., is one of the most promising as a blight-resistant pear and may prove of economic importance as a stock for commercial varieties. As grown by Prof. Reimer at Talent, Oreg., it was one of the most vigorous of stocks and seemed to transmit this vegetative character to nearly all varieties of pears which were grafted or budded upon it. Its congeniality, in other words, is to be commended. Dr. Whitten says that the *Surprise* pear is apparently a pure